NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUB-LISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

HE HEERLY JULIANAL Issued Thursdays, One Dolla a Year, THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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A young woman in Worcester, England, has just died from eating wax finance generously voted to approve the candles to improve her complexion. She | bills at that figure, though it had predidn't improve it.

The yellow fever scourge has already cost New Orleans twenty millions, and it will cost much more. It would not have cost that much this year to keep the city clean.

New York is about completing the first pneumatic tube system of any size in this country. We are away behind Europe in this matter, though we lead the world in the matter of electric railroads. Some of the large cities of Euzope, such as London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paris, and Berlin, have been provided with pneumatic tubes for messages for forty years, and they carry an immense business.

Bohemian sportsmen during the year 1895 shot and killed fifty men, women and children, and wounded 2,014 persons, chiefly gamekeepers. They also killed, among other game, over 15,000 dogs, 8,762 cats, 2 horses, 15 cows, 132 calves, 276 goats and 129 sheep. For this they had to pay collectively over \$500,000 for doctors, fines and indemnities, and to spend 74,388 days in fail. The Austrian government collects the

Her young man dropped dead just before the wedding day; the sudden shock killed her mother; her sister died on the way to the funeral, and her brother then committed suicide. These troubles upset a London young woman, and she tried to drown herself. The magistrate before whom she was brought, however, told her that "she had allowed herself to get into a very morbid state," and had acted very foolishly and childishly.

There is municipal control of the waterworks of Pittsburg, and it is recorded that for nearly twenty years the city of Pittsburg has gone on pumping fully two-thirds of its water supply to twice the height necessary to send it to the consumers on the lower levels. It has at length reached the stage of remedying this waste of one-third of its power by building a low-level reservoir. Can any one doubt that private enterprise, to which economy and profit were a vital necessity, would have stopped that waste long before it reached a total of nearly \$1,000,000, by putting in a \$100,000 standpipe?

This is New York city's new ordinance regulating the use of lamps on vehicles and bicycles: Hereafter, each and every bloycle, light wagon or wagons not used for the delivery of goods, also vehicles used for the carrying of passengers exclusively, using the public streets or highways of this city, shall show from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise a light or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side, such light or lights to have sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of two hundred feet, said light or lights to show white in front and colored on the

According to the Kansas City Journal this is how Mrs. Lease went into politics: In 1890 the Farmers' Alliance sprang into existence, and Mrs. Lease wanted her husband to join the movement and become a politician. But he declared that he was not of the stuff of which politicians are made, and suggested that she go into it herself and leave him in peace, "Mrs. Lease had never thought of entering politics, but she consented to try it. How, when age should never be recovered the loss and where to get the first speech off was the puzzle. Finally a neighbor, Dixon, was taken into the deal, and he arranged it so that Mrs. Lease could Hance county convention and make a talk. She was there on the appointed day, and as soon as her name was menthe stage. Her maiden speech, they sensation of the hour, and before that | ered mail. campaign was over Mrs. Lease was the best advertised politician in Kansas "

The increased expenditure for free traveling libraries, authorized by the Wisconsin legislature, is justified by results, the Milwaukee Sentinel reports. State expenditure in this direcaid, and there are few countles in the State not now provided with one of preservation or prolongation of human satisfy to a degree the demand for wholesome literature, but create a pub- from smallpox had diminished by 96 per Inquirer.

lic interest, which is apt to result in the establishment of targer local libraries. When the libraries were started on their rounds in the State they were nade up in the proportion of threeourths for adults and one-fourth for hildren. Later the proportion for hildren were increased to 44 per cent. out that did not silence the request or more books for children, and an inquiry showed that in many of the families the young people, who are eager patrons of the scheme, were the only nes able to read English. This is good evidence that the traveling libraries in Wisconsin are filling their mission.

A COMPROMISE. Eighteen hundred is less than fortywo hundred, and the diminution of the corgeous advertising bills from fortywo hundred to eighteen hundred is puite a saving for the city. The three papers that had the advertising generously consented to cut down their bills to six hundred each, and the board of viously named five hundred as the amount it was willing to allow each paper. But a hundred isn't much in a matter of that kind, and it gets a troublesome thing out of the way.

Well, publicity and free discussion do ome good sometimes. In this case they have saved the city twenty-four hundred dollars and made an impressive object-lesson for future reference

RICE FOR HAPPY COUPLES.

One of the pleasing concomitants of throwing of much rice at "the happy couple." The rice-throwing is done with much hilarity, and some accuracy and adds greatly to the happiness of the happy couple, especially if some grains get in the eyes or down the necks thereof. It also makes a nice litter for somebody to sweep up. The pleasing custom of rice-throwing at brides and bridegrooms has made so much trouble in the cars and on the platforms of one big railroad in this country that it has been forbidden by the company. And occasionally there are protests from individuals who do not rejoice in it. An interesting argument against it is made by the Rev. G. H. Cameron, of Birming. ham, England, who remarks that about two pounds of rice are thrown at the brides and bridegrooms every week a each of the seventy-five churches in Birmingham and its suburbs, and the two tons of rice thus thrown away and absolutely wasted last year might have been of very great use in feeding the recently famine-stricken people of In dia. There are over twenty thousand places of worship in England, and, if Mr. Cameron's estimate be true for the other churches of the country, then it follows that nearly nine hundred tons of rice are yearly thrown away at weddings in that country, and wasted, at a cost of over \$20,000.

Of course in a great and rich country like this we needn't consider the eco nomical side of the matter. We have money to burn and rice to throw away at weddings. We can do this and still help starving people in India or any other country. But there is a question about the good taste of keeping up such a custom, which might have been well enough when people didn't conceal their thoughts as much as they do now.

AN UNGENETE HINT.

During the last year or two the prac tice of shipping currency in registered mail packages has been extensively adopted not only by business men, but by banks and other financial institutions. The system is cheap, simple, speedy, and, as a rule, safe, and its use has undoubtedly resulted in a considerable saving in the cost of transmission. But the disappearance of a registered mail package containing \$14,-000, while in transit from Denver to Chicago, has called attention to the risk in such shipment. The government assumes no liability for the value of the contents of a registered package. It undertakes only to exercise exceptional

that class, giving and taking receipts for it, and keeping a record so that its progress from consignor to consignee may be accurately traced or the point at which it went astray be clearly located. For the losses resulting from dishonesty, fire, accident or any other breakdown of the system, the government takes no responsibility whatever, so that in case the missing \$14,000 packwould fall upon one or the other of the parties to the shipment. All that the postal authorities could do would be to trace the package as far as possible appear before the next Farmers' Al- and punish the persons who might be proved guilty of criminal conduct in causing its disappearance.

Of course money sent by express or tioned she rose and made a bee-line to by special messenger is sometimes lost, but there are safer ways of sending say, was a stemwinder. She was the large amounts of money than by regist-

MORE LIFE.

The sanitary scientists make some large claims for the efficiency of their work, and it is not to be denied that there are impressive facts which seem to support those claims. For instance, Dr. Louis Parkes, in a lecture in Lontion is augmented largely by private don the other day, told what he thought sanitary science had done towards the these traveling libraries, which not only life in Great Britain during the Victoria era. He showed that the mortality

ent, in 1891-5 as compared with the nortality in 1838-42. In the same period the deaths from fever had declined \$2 per cent : while since 1871-75 there had been a decrease of 95 per cent. in the mortality from typhus, and of 60 per cent. from enteric fever. Since 1861-5 the mortality from scarlet fever had fallen \$1 per cent., although that from diphtherin had risen in recent years and was now about the same as it was thirty years ago. In zymotic diseases there had been a decrease of 24 per cent, and in measles of 21 per cent., though epidemics of measles and whooping cough were as common as when the Oueen came to the throne. In phthisis the mortality had fallen 46 per cent., though it was still high. Cancerous diseases on the other hand. would appear to have increased, nor vas the whole of the increase attributable to more precise diagnosis. Ague had been nearly eradicated owing to the better cultivation of the soil. Only those who died from acute alcoholism were returned as having died from the effects of drink, yet the deaths from that cause were as numerous as they were twenty or thirty years ago. The general effect, he said, of improvement in sanitation was that 600,000 persons reached the age of twenty-one who would have died at the beginning of the Queen's reign. It must not be supposed, however, that the population had grown so much faster. As a matter of fact it had not increased so rapidly owing to the lowering of the birth rate. It was curious also to note that the expectation of life diminished in weddings that are not too quiet is the males after twenty-six years of age, and in females after forty-four years

FASHION NOTES.

For Travel and the Promenade.

Here is a traveling gown of the sort that elaborate dresses reserve exclusively for journeying, but which for the majority of women would do fine the room where we sat was monkish in service also as a street dress. Of navy blue woolen goods, its skirt was inside pleats tacked down and mounted on a blue taffeta foundation. The jacket bodice had a short basque and was perfectly fitted, opening in front over a vest of white China silk adorned with three knife pleated ruffles of the same The revers of blue stuff, formed a round collar in back, were held down by straps of the goods and pearl but-



tons and were supplemented with white silk revers and collar. A silk belt confined the waist. Without loss of beauty, white cloth could replace the white silk, and a further reduction of the outlay necessitated by this dress could be effected by omitting the silk skirt lining.

The correct walking glove at the moment is dressed kid-that is, kid glacestone gray and self stitched. The correct glove for tailor gowns is white pique or a light gray, preferably the latter. For evening or reception pale, but not pearl, gray glace with three buttons and uncut wrist above the buttons. A very swagger rought walking glove is made with uncut loose wrists, loose all over and of gray suede almost as heavy as the white castor we have

been wearing this summer a-yachting. Real tortoise side and pompadous ombs are selling for half what they used to because the latest fad in combs care in transmitting mail matter of is solid gold, the teeth fine and long, the too very heavy and rounded. All filagree effects are voted common. Gold is nice, but nothing can make tortoise in a good piece of shell and simple design less than beautiful, so if you cannot have gold don't mind but profit by the reduction in shell. Silver combs made like the gold ones will also be worn, and a few are already shown with jewels sunk deeply along the top. The day of light weight, tawdry combs is gone. A complete set of combs, including long ones for the side, a curved one for the pompadour, a short curved one for the back of the hair under the coll, and one or two odd sizes to push FLORETTE. in anywhere.

SMOOGIH.

Religious Party-"M-m-my b-b-boy, aren't y-y-you ash-sh-shamed of u-u-using such l-l-language?" Small Boy-Aw, say! Git rubber tires on dat an' t'll go smooder!"-Truth,

Boarder (warmly)-"Oh, I'm knowing o the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding-houses wenty years for nothing?" Landlady frigidly)-"I shouldn't be at all surprised."-Detroit Journal.

Little boy (pointing to the shop winlow)-"What's them?" Mother-"Those are diving suits, made all of rubber, so hat the diver shall not get wet." Little boy-"I wish I had one." Mother-"Why-what for, my dear?" Little Little "To wear when you wash me."

Casey-"I called wan av thim doods a liar and he says to me, says he, 'Tu quoque.' Now fwat might that mean? -"It mans you are another."

First Passenger-"Would you-ahlend me your spectacles a moment,

Second Passenger-"Certainly, sir." Passenger-"Ah-thank now, as you cannot see to read your paper, would you mind letting me have

The One Thing Needed.-"I am glad," said the ardent patriot, "that the Rusian flag no longer floats over Alaska." 'So am I," replied the man who wants to go, but is afraid. "Now, if they could only get rid of the cold-wave flag, the country would be all right."-Washington Star.

Millicent-"How long did your trip to Rome occupy?" Madeline-'Oh, a week altogether-there and back." Millicent "And you saw everything?" Madeline-"Oh, yes; you see, there were work?" three of us. Mother went to the picture galleries, I examined the monunents, and father studied local color in the cafes."-Tit-Bits.

Practical Training-"No. Herbert." she said to her husband, as he arose whether fortunes are so easily secured there as we have been led to believe At the same time, I am convinced that the experience would be valuable to most men." "In what way?" would teach them not to find fault with their breakfasts."-Washington Star.

Willie and Johnny set up a lemonade stand the other day, and a gentleman modest announcement was: Being a man with an cents a glass." eye to the fact that "a penny saved is penny earned," the customer bought glass of Johnny's lemonade, paid the two cents due and casually inquired: Why is yours cheaper than your brother's?

'Cos mine is the lemonade that the puppy fell into."-San Francisco Ar-

A FRIEND OF TOLSTOL

M. Tehertkoff on the Rossian Reformer's Private Life.

The room in which our interview took place was plainly that of an ascetic The house stood in its own grounds, in one of the prettiest parts of Croydon But the inside was very different from the conventional interiors of its neighbors. The stairs were carpetless, and its simplicity. An iron bedstead occupied one corner; the floor was uncov ered, even by a rug. The few articles of furniture were all of the plainest wood, unpainted and unvarnished Near the window were two big deal tables containing in orderly array a number of Russian and English books and papers. Before one of the tables sat M. Tchertkoff, a tall, bearded, young looking man, attired in a shapeless moujik's smock, yet with the irremovable stamp of the Russian aristocra upon him. Some members of our for eign office will remember M. Tchertkoff as a brilliant and fashionable young officer of the Russian Guards, who spent some time in London eighteen years ago as a member of the suite of his uncle, Count Schouvalon, who was ther Russian ambassador here. Since that time his life has greatly altered. another of his uncles, M. Paschkoff, the leader of the Russian Evangelicals, he tired of fashion and society, resigned his commission and threw in his lot with the poor. Finding in Tolstoi one of like mind, he became his helper working ardently to spread the knowledge of, and to prove the practicability of, the Christian teaching as expressed in Tolstoi's writings. Recently, in consequence of this and of an endeavor he made to induce the young emperor to check the persecuting zeal of M. Pobe-

"What truth is there, M. Tchertkoff." asked, "in the rumors that have re cently been circulated that the czar intends to exile Tolstoi?"

The rumors are not apparently true,

and they have probably arisen because proceedings have been taken against some of Tolstol's friends. But the emperor has no intention of exiling Tolstoi's friends, probably thinking that if this were done it would immensely increase his influence and lead people to look on him as a martyr. Tolstoi has requested the authorities to proceed against him. His books, as you probably know, are not allowed to be circulated in Russia, although they are argely read there in manuscript and in printed copies that are smuggled in. Some time ago a working man in one of the large Russian towns wrote to Tolstol asking where he could see copies of some of his works. When the workingman had sent a third letter of inquiry Tolstoi remembered that in that town there was a young woman physician, not a revolutionist by any means, but who had some copies of his works. He wrote to the man, telling him that if he called on this lady she would probably be able to show him what he wanted The letter was opened by the police be fore it reached the lady, and they arrested her and threw her into prison She had been in prison before for a short time on account of another kind of error on the part of the government and, being of a weak and very nervous emperatment, became hysterical, would hurl herself against the walls of her cell, and was brought almost to the point of madness. This, having previously been the case, made Tolstoi especially anxious for her, and he wrote to two of the ministers, asking why people who had his books should be punished, while he, the author of the books, was allowed to go free. If his books were regarded as harmful, why did they not punish him? But the authorities made no respons

TOLSTOI'S PRIVATE LIFE. "It is sometimes said, M. Tchertkoff, that Tolstoi, while preaching simplicity, and poverty, lives in the utmost luxu ry-is that true?"

"I know the rumor, for it is freely repeated all over Russia. But to under stand the truth you must be acquainted with Tolstoi's most private and intimate affairs. He is not alone; he is a married man; he married when he thought very differently on social questions to what he does now, and his wife does not at all share his social views He prefers simplicity, but he feels that it would be unjust for him to force his family to live in the way that he thinks best. He handed the bulk of his property over to his wife many years ago, but even if he had not done so she could, if she wished, easily have obtained from the authorities an order to this "Fwat! An' I let um get away widout effect. His wife maintains her house hittin' um; ah, that is fwat a man gits in the ordinary style of Russians of her for havin' no education."-Cincinnati class, but to Tolstoi all this luxury is abhorent and painful. He takes no

personal share in it, and lives as a guest in the house of his wife; although he may sit at the dinner table, on which there are many viands, he confines himself to his own simple vegetarian diet; he does everything for himself; he cleans his own room, and employs no

servant to wait upon him.' "Pardon the interruption, M. Tchertkoff, but does he really keep his room clean and tidy?"

"Well, perhaps if you saw the room you would say that it did not look as tidy as one might like-Tolstoi has not the spirit of tidiness, and does not trouble to have all his things nicely arranged, as many of us prefer; but that of course, is a matter of tempera ment."

"Does . he still engage in manual

"Yes. Having no farm of his own, h cannot till his own soil, so he goes and helps his poorer neighbors to plough the land and sow their seed. He also employs himself in bootmaking, and can put together a pair of shoes. Then from the table, "I don't advise you to he engages in chopping wood for the go to Alaska. I doubt very much stoves, and woodchopping for a Russtoves, and woodchopping for a Russian fire is very different from what you do here, for wood is used in Russia in considerable quantities for fuel. various other ways he works with his He also gives several hours each day to writing." 'Are his family altogether out of

sympathy with him?" "By no means. They all feel for him was their first patron. Willie's sign a very deep affection, as it is hardly read: "Four cents a glass," Johnny's possible for any one to know him without doing. His two oldest daughters, especially, share his views and help him largely in copying out his work and in answering his correspondence. course, he does not employ any paid secretary or copylst, as that would be quite contrary to his negative attitude toward money and hired labor,"-London Daily News.

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donostseff, the reformer was exiled from Russia, hence his presence in Croydon. 754 GHAPEL ST .- 320 STATE ST.



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